KHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE EARLY REPUBLIC WORKSHEET AND STUDY GUIDE**

Use the PowerPoint posted at fchs-henry.wikispaces.com in order to answer all of the questions below. The information in the PowerPoint should give you all of the knowledge you need to answer the questions.

**SECTION ONE**. Major Personalities of the “Critical Period.”

A. George Washington B. John Adams

C. Benjamin Franklin D. Thomas Jefferson

E. Alexander Hamilton F. John Jay

G. James Madison H. Thomas Paine

I. Patrick Henry J. Edmond Genêt

\_\_\_\_\_1. The members of his Presidential Cabinet included Secretary of War Henry Knox, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, and Alexander Hamilton as the Secretary of the Treasury. He is the only President to personally lead an expedition to put down a domestic riot – the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

\_\_\_\_\_2. He was the author of *Common Sense*, and a follow-up to the work entitled *The Crisis*. He demanded the Declaration of Independence, adored the Articles of Confederation, and had grave misgivings about the United States Constitution when it was ratified.



\_\_\_\_\_3. He is the creator of the famous political cartoon above, which he initially published in the 1760s – during the crisis of the French and Indian War. He was part of the committee that produced the Declaration of Independence, a diplomat who helped to secure an alliance with France during the Revolutionary War, and, finally, a member of the Constitutional Convention who gave the meeting credibility – as the elder statesman from Philadelphia.

\_\_\_\_\_4. Another member of the committee that penned the Declaration of Independence, this patriotic American was not present at the Constitutional Convention – he was abroad serving as a diplomat in England. Known for his Puritanical self-righteousness – and his devotion to country – he would become the Vice President under George Washington as a concession to regionalism.

\_\_\_\_\_5. He is known as the “Father of the Constitution” because he authored the Virginia Plan – essentially letting the cat out of the bag that the Articles of Confederation would be scrapped at the Philadelphia Convention. He also kept detailed notes on the Convention for posterity. As one of the authors of the Federalist Papers later, he urged the Constitution’s ratification even before the inclusion of the Bill of Rights. Later, he sponsored those amendments before Congress.

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\_\_\_\_\_6. He was the author of the *Declaration of Independence* and a minister to France during much of the 1780s – he played no role at all, for example, in the writing of the Constitution. When he returned to the United States to assume the position of Secretary of State, his mistrust of George Washington and especially the financial scheming of Alexander Hamilton led to a rift in the administration and the development of rival political factions.

\_\_\_\_\_7. Although a fierce advocate for American Independence, he denounced the Philadelphia Convention which produced the Constitution, declaring “I smell a rat.” He railed against the ratification of the document in Virginia, and was especially distraught that it did not have a Bill of Rights.

\_\_\_\_\_8. As the nation’s first Treasury Secretary, this man encouraged the Congress to assume every state’s debts – thereby granting the national government greater need to tax the people. He envisioned a nation of industry and innovation instead of the agrarian vision which Jefferson advocated for.

\_\_\_\_\_9. He was the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court – a position created by the Judiciary Act of 1789. In addition to his role as Chief Justice, he served as a special envoy to negotiate for peace with England – and he produced a very, very unpopular treaty…

\_\_\_\_\_10. This unofficial French diplomat enraged George Washington by appealing directly to the American people for support for the French Republic during the years of war following the French Revolution. Democratic-Republican societies entertained him – encouraging the rift between Federalists and Republicans at the end of Washington’s term in office.

**SECTION II**. Political Differences and the Emergence of Factions

A. Federalists B. Antifederalists

C. The Federalist Party D. The Republican Party

E. The Founding Fathers F. Democratic-Republican Societies

\_\_\_\_\_1. These groups were essentially social clubs which talked politics – often voicing dissent against those in power. In general, members believed that officeholders were directly accountable to the people. These societies were generally opposed to the policies of Alexander Hamilton, and voiced opposition against pro-England or pro-industrial views.

\_\_\_\_\_2. This term is applied to all of the men – sexist though that may be – who were carried out the Revolution to its completion. That is, the men of the American Revolution, the men of the “Critical Period” and the men who established and ratified the Constitution and the Bill of Rights a few years later.

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\_\_\_\_\_3. These men favored the ratification of the US Constitution exactly as it was presented from the Philadelphia Convention in 1787.

\_\_\_\_\_4. These men and women were either opposed to the Constitution because they favored the less rigid Articles of Confederation, or they were in favor of adding a Bill or Rights to the document. Indeed, many of those who opposed ratification opposed it for very specific reasons.

\_\_\_\_\_5. This was the political faction formed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, which was committed to the idea of strict constructionist interpretations of the Constitution, pro-French foreign policy, agrarianism, and a weaker executive authority.

\_\_\_\_\_6. This political faction was formed by Alexander Hamilton and his supporters, with whom George Washington is presumed by many to have sympathized. He was pro-business and industry, pro-British, and committed to an energetic and vigorous national government with power to collect taxes and regulate commerce.

**SECTION III**. A Timeline of Critical Events

A. The Philadelphia Convention B. Ratification

C. Declaration of Independence D. Articles of Confederation

E. The Bill of Rights G. *Common Sense*

H. *The Federalist Papers* I. Pinckney’s Treaty

J. Jay’s Treaty K. The Farewell Address

L. The Whiskey Rebellion M. Shays’ Rebellion

\_\_\_\_\_**January of 1776** – This pamphlet was published by Thomas Paine in order to encourage the Continental Congress to act decisively and boldly to sever ties with Great Britain.

\_\_\_\_\_**July of 1776** – To quote: “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

\_\_\_\_\_**1781** – Years after its proposal, this government went into effect in 1781. Under this government, the Revolutionary War would be won, the Treaty of Paris would be signed, and one of the critical divisive issues between the states – who would legitimately claim the Western Territories – was resolved.

\_\_\_\_\_**1786** – In Western Massachusetts, disorder and violence erupted when a community of farmers rose up in arms against their creditors, who were attempting to collect steep taxes and foreclose on their land. The state militia had to be called in in order to restore the peace. Many Americans were concerned that too much democracy was leading to anarchy and violence. This event is considered a major cause of the Constitutional Convention and the scuttling of the Articles of Confederation.

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\_\_\_\_\_**1787** – After a failed meeting in Annapolis the year before, some five dozen leading men arrange an “extralegal” convention here to revise the Articles of Confederation. The first revision: throw it out and start over. After gaining Congress’ approval, the new Constitution was sent out to the states to be ratified in state conventions – not by state legislatures.

\_\_\_\_\_**1787 – 1788** – Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay were the authors of these essays, which were published in newspapers across the United States – but principally in New York – during the debates over ratification of the Constitution. Although Madison and Hamilton would almost never agree about political decisions in the future, they wrote the bulk of these editorials.

\_\_\_\_\_**1788** – When nine of the thirteen colonies approved the US Constitution, this was accomplished. Interestingly, it took Rhode Island and North Carolina a good deal longer than the other states to approve the document – they insisted upon a Bill of Rights being added to the original by amendment.

\_\_\_\_\_**1791** – The first ten amendments to the Constitution were added. There were twelve amendments proposed initially in 1789. Ten passed in 1791, and another, originally proposed by James Madison in 1789, became the 27th Amendment to the Constitution in 1992. It took 202 years to ratify the amendment which states, “No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.”

**\_\_\_\_\_1794** – George Washington put down this revolt against the excise tax in Western Pennsylvania by personally leading an army of 13,000 soldiers in an overwhelming show of force. If there were any lingering doubts about the legitimacy of the national government, they were answered.

\_\_\_\_\_**1795, Spring** – This treaty was a wobbly-kneed concession to England. In order to avoid war with the English, the United States accepted English search and seizure of our ships on the open seas and continued to allow the English to supply Native American enemies in exchange for some simple trade concessions in the Caribbean. Although the US agreed to pay back all English merchants for debts owed, no mention was made of the many enslaved men and women lost during the war due to English policies.

\_\_\_\_\_**1795, October** – This treaty not only secured the Western borders by making peace with the Creek Confederation and other southeastern tribes, but also secured the right to trade along the Mississippi River and at the port of New Orleans from Spain.

**\_\_\_\_\_1796** – In this published speech, the first president advised Americans to avoid political factions. He warned Americans to beware foreign entanglements and to avoid European wars at all costs.

**SECTION IV**. *Write the letter of each characteristic inside the box of the government it describes.*

**The United States Constitution, 1788 - Present**

**The Articles of Confederation, 1777 - 1788:**

**CHARACTERISTICS OF GOVERNMENTS:**

1. The Judiciary Act was passed, establishing the Supreme Court and Federal Justice System.
2. The Northwest Ordinances establishing rules for statehood and forbidding slavery.
3. This government had the power to tax.
4. This was the government of the United States from 1777 – 1787 (ratified in 1781).
5. This government is the supreme law of the land today, after being ratified in 1788.
6. This government did not have the power to tax without unanimous consent of the states.
7. Unanimous consent was required in order to amend this document; it was almost impossible.
8. This document had a built in amendment process and currently has 27 Amendments.
9. Government under which the United States won the War for Independence.
10. Government under which the United States created the Treaty of Paris of 1783.
11. This government was unable to create a national navy.
12. Under this government, the President would serve as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces – as the commander-in-chief did during the Whiskey Rebellion.
13. This government had a weak and ineffectual national armed forces without a chief executive – allowing Shays’ Rebellion to go from a small crisis to a symbol of the nation’s weakness.
14. Supreme Court could settle disputes between states under this government.
15. This government had three branches, and encouraged separation of powers – Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches.
16. Slavery was legal under this government.
17. James Madison was the principle author of this document, which created a bicameral legislature and allowed for proportional representation in the House of Representatives but equal representation in the Senate.
18. This government had only one branch: Congress.